



Answers for women found in Marxism; bourgeois feminism a dead end

By Daniel Boyer

A spokesperson for the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) stated last night that "the bourgeoisie is channelling women towards dead end solutions like feminism".

Dismissing the Communist Party of Canada as a "mouth-piece for the imperialist actions of the Soviet Union" she went on to say that "despite the rise of the women's movement of the '60s, women still suffer from exploitation".

The spokesperson read a speech prepared by a woman hospital worker after vouching that the worker could not attend the meeting due to a cold.

Largely autobiographical, the speech suggested that, being a woman, the worker could not "envisage herself in the leadership role" and that she "lacked a Marxist-Leninist perspective at that time". She soon realized that "our union did not defend its workers" and noted that "fights often broke out between workers due to oppression". People where she worked provided her with the necessary "Marxist-Leninist perspective" as a consequence of which the "local union executive was soon defeated." She concluded that "the theories of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung were proving themselves in practice."

due to socialism, "the family is more solid in China than in Canada". She concluded that "like the Chinese we have to crush the bourgeoisie" and in a swift aside, she said that to achieve this "we need a true communist party to struggle for the liberation of women and of all the Canadian people."

A formal discussion ensued during which various members of the audience aired their views on items discussed during the speeches and their feelings about McGill. A sympathizer of the League stated that "student apathy serves the bourgeoisie, bourgeois ideology distracts people from struggles."

NUS agrees to rep. by population; set for April

OTTAWA (CUP)—Delegates who are directly elected to represent their campuses at student conferences can help to counter student alienation from their mass organizations, Canada's national student leaders have decided.

After initial "horror and amazement", the members of the Central Committee of the National Union of Students (NUS) agreed to work on a staff

proposal calling for what amounts to representation by population, at their meeting here last month.

A final decision on the proposal will be reached by the committee at its next meeting in April, after individual student councils consider the idea.

In a paper presented to NUS leaders, Executive-secretary Dan O'Connor said the new method of representation could

give students more direct control over the affairs of the national and provincial or regional student organizations, and replace the need some councils see for holding yearly membership referenda in the organizations.

Some of these referenda—such as the recent one at the University of Calgary, where students dropped out of NUS, continued on page 6

A slide show of women in China was shown with a running commentary given by a woman who had studied there. The woman said that "feminist groups serve to divide the people and the working class" adding that "in socialist society, exploitation has been abolished". Discussing the costs of produce and clothing, she concluded that "even wine is cheap in China".

She remarked that "day care centres in China serve the working class, and teach the children to be self-reliant" while,

A woman worker at McGill said that "I found the part on China very interesting, however I object to the sloganeering". A student commented: "Je trouve ça fort intéressant mais leurs solutions sont très idéalistes, n'ont pas de bases réelles."

LABOUR BUREAU

All members of the Labour Bureau are requested to be at the Daily Office at noon for their weekly meeting.

MCM's future a reasonably hopeful one

By Kerry Ritz
and Tom Hawthorn
Of the Median

"The future of the MCM is a reasonably hopeful one because since the founding of the party it has become progressively more and more a serious political movement. This has occurred because it has evolved from its idealistic perspective which was that the 'urban crisis' faced by Montreal was a question of management," - Dimitri Roussopoulos.

Roussopoulos explains the infamous MCM split in terms different from those of the press. Questioning the statements made by Bob Keaton, he asserts that the document presented to the MCM Congress

in November was not made by a "group of hairy hippies who swept into the party" but rather by the elected Executive of the MCM. The important resolution adopted, referred to by Bob Keaton as a "Marxist and Socialist" document, was a plan to organize districts into democratic organizations. "There really isn't much Marxism in that!"

As for the Marxist analysis of the housing policy, "The fact of the matter is that the report was submitted to every single district congress...the districts found very little to argue with...whatever disagreements that existed were settled at the Congress workshops...He cannot make it appear as though

the policy was parachuted from above when in fact this was not the case."

The split in the MCM seemed to occur after the fatal attempt to enter provincial politics by Keaton and Auf Der Maur. "They went off on this thrilling adventure - for them because they weren't satisfied to be just city councillors. They attempted to go to Quebec but they lost. If they had won, they then would have gone off to Ottawa, then maybe the Secretary-Generalship of the United Nations, and by then if there was some sort of interplanetary association and then..."

Within the MCM, Keaton and Auf Der Maur are thought to be extremely

suspicious in their attitudes and ideas. Before they founded the Democratic Alliance, "they didn't have the guts to face their district associations."

Roussopoulos responds to the accusation that extremists are destroying the MCM. "It was the so-called moderates who declared war within the MCM. They're the ones who started the fight. They started this fight by launching a big campaign to wipe out the radicals."

The moderates were so upset at the democratic decisions taken by the MCM Executive in December "that they took their blocks, went home and played by their own rules."

The party is facing major changes. Whether this means that dissatisfied members will leave is undecided. "From what I gather, the Liberals and the Conservatives might be forming a type of municipal coalition" says Roussopoulos. "And the professional politicians within the party may want to leave and join this."

Roussopoulos concluded that the moderates "are aggravating the situation. Rather than saying that the majority of the MCM had adopted the policies as democrats they refused and left."

The radicals feel that the MCM is a party of the future and they will be there to lead it to victory.

class ifieds

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No appointment necessary.



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A.S.U.S. presents **Friends of Fiddler's Green**, at 9 pm and tomorrow night in Douglas Hall, 3851 University St. Tickets \$2.50 (advance), 13.00 (door).

SAT. MAR. 5:

Graduates' Society Conference: **China: Past, Present and Future**. Leacock 132, 12:45—5:30 pm. Info. and registration 392-5968; students 392-4582.

Buddhist Meditation Concert & Lecture at Redpath Hall, 8:30 pm. Presented by the Faculty of Religious Studies and CBC. Free tickets from Mansfield Book Mart.

TUES. MAR. 8:

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9:00 am

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11:30 am

• Chabad House
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12:00 noon

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1st Vice President
2nd Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer
Members-at-large [2]

All nomination forms must be countersigned by the candidate and must contain the following statement:
"We, the undersigned members, nominate _____ for the position of _____ of Hillel for 1977-78."

All nominations must be signed by twenty Hillel members.

Candidates must submit nominations to the Hillel office, 3460 Stanley St., 2nd floor by 4:00 pm on Friday, March 11th, 1977.

Info: 845-9171

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starting at 4 pm**

Wolfson:

Case to go to new comm.

By Josée Gravel

The Inter-university Committee to Defend the Rights of Women Academics will present its report today to an enquiry committee on the case of Nancy Wolfson, Biology professor at McGill who has been fighting since last autumn the non-renewal of her contract.

In its report, the Inter-university Committee will demand that the ad hoc enquiry committee set up by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) recommend to the McGill Administration the renewal of Wolfson's contract, the granting of tenure and the reinstatement of her previous status with all her rights and privileges.

The Inter-university Committee considers that Wolfson was the victim of discriminatory treatment. Wolfson, who has been teaching at McGill for 13 years, has already had two contract renewals and one promotion. This year's contract renewal would have given her tenure, but she has instead been demoted to Research Associate on the grounds that "her performance in teaching, research and her contribution to the University community has not been superior". As Research Associate, Wolfson would no longer be eligible for tenure.

The negative decision concerning Wolfson's reappointment is questionable since it had not been accepted by her peers. Secondly, the contract of a male professor was renewed, although he had been the target of similar accusations.

According to Karen Al-Aidroos, member of the Inter-university Committee to Defend the Rights of Women Academics, the Committee is fighting discrimination which is still intertwined in all aspects of university politics. Women are in fact grossly underrepresented at decision-making levels of the university, especially at McGill. Exclusion of women from decision-making committees on the basis that "no suitable woman could be found to serve" is still being practised. Elaborate studies have shown that women are frequently underrated, even by supposedly objective scientists, male and female. These are major reasons why women have not yet

achieved equality and are still trying to achieve it.

"A woman academic is more vulnerable than a male from the moment she is subjected to university hiring procedures", says Al-Aidroos. She is, from the start, being judged by a committee of professors, most often all males.

The Inter-university Committee to Defend the Rights of Women was formed a couple of years ago after Renée Joyal-Poupart, Professor of Law at Université de Montréal, was fired ostensibly because she "was fearful of teaching large groups."

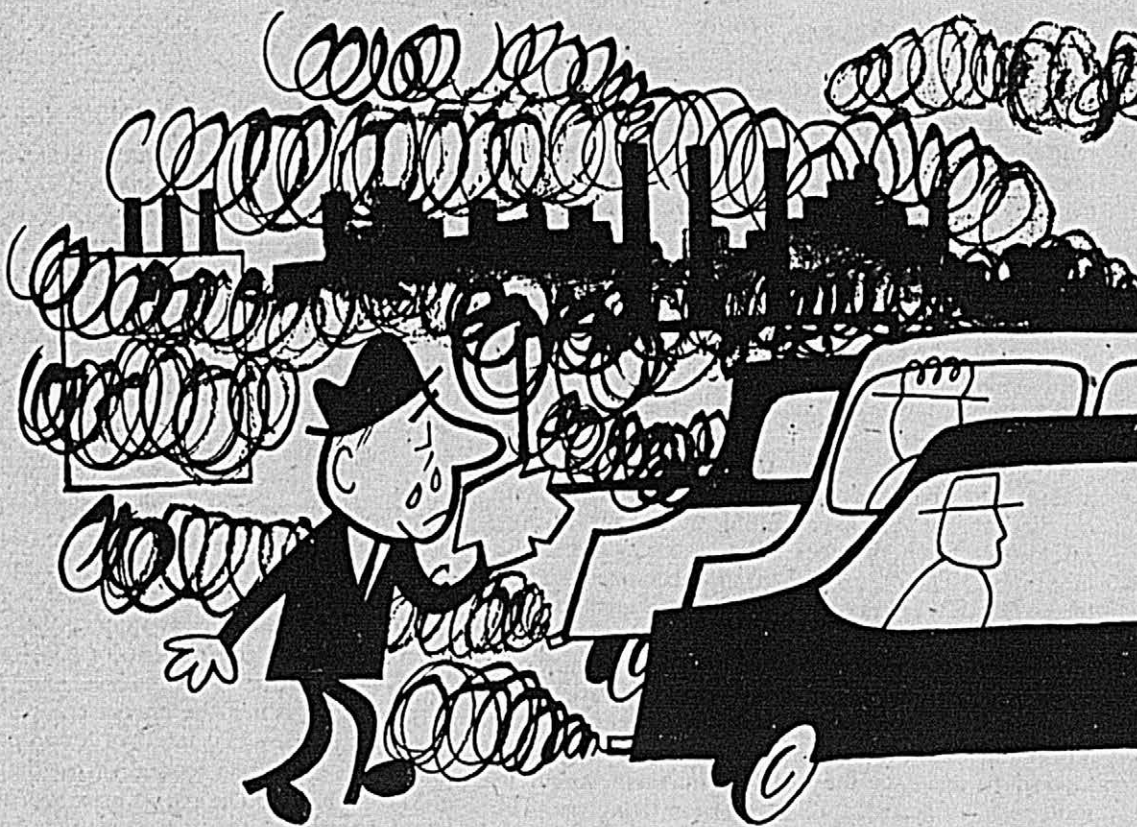
The executive described her as "violently aggressive" as she reacted to the objections to having her teach small groups. She also had a child in the middle of the year and the Administration thought she should have waited, relates Al-Aidroos.

Several appeal boards took up her case and all decisions were in Poupart's favour. Students even occupied the Law Faculty, but to no avail.

The Inter-university Committee became involved with McGill in the autumn of '76 when Claire Arseneau and Nancy Wolfson appeared to have been victims of inequitable treatment. In the case of Wolfson, the Committee was successful in getting CAUT to take action.

The Committee does not compete with recognized professors' unions and associations, having no official status. As a "watchdog committee" and advisory body, it works with individuals when the unions or associations demonstrate an attitude of procrastination, faintheartedness and a general unwillingness to engage in any meaningful confrontation with the university.

SPUQ, the professors' union at the Université du Québec à Montréal is a rare union in that it deals fairly with the grievances of both men and women, says Al-Aidroos. The new union at l'Université de Montréal is still rather inefficient and the McGill Faculty Union tries its best but is hampered by its minority status within the University. As shown in cases at McGill and at Université de Montréal, CAUT has been inconsistent in its dealings with women's issues.



STOP launches campaign to sensitize Montrealers to ecological issues

By Anna Kilambi

Hoping to alert Montreal citizens to the horrendous state of their environment, STOP (Society to Overcome Pollution) has embarked on a full-time campaign to reveal that Montreal not only has the worst air pollution problems of any major city in Canada, but that 90 percent of the sewage dumped into the St. Lawrence River and surrounding waterways is untreated. Furthermore, Montreal's drinking water is chlorinated but this does not eliminate pollutants such as mercury, pesticides and detergent residues.

Formed in 1970 by a small group of Montreal citizens and growing to 4000 members by 1972, STOP conducted a government sponsored research program with the results of their efforts reported in *Drinking Water Safety, Air Pollution Control in Montreal and Montreal's Sewage Treatment*.

The Federal Government recently cut grants to organizations such as STOP and public interest has dropped. STOP is now a completely self-supporting organization with only 400 members.

Karl Raab, STOP's Research Director, called Quebec "the most environmentally backward province". Citing as an example Quebec's Environment Quality Act, he claimed that vague and inadequate regulations have failed to effect concrete improvements. In 1975-76, Quebec spent \$52,400 on

environmental protection services, while Ontario spent \$231,176.

Industries in the east end, St-Michel, Lasalle and Lachine and downtown traffic are the major causes of air pollution. Companies accused of excessive pollution get off lightly, paying minimal fines, often less than \$25. Usually, low fines are imposed, however Budget Fuels of Montreal, Petrofina Canada Ltd. and Canadian International Paper have been fined over \$1,000.

By building larger highways, STOP insists, the government encourages people to drive downtown rather than use public transportation. Fewer West Islanders commuted by train after the highways next to the rail lines were improved, thus CP cut down on service and increased fares. Government money should be spent on improving public transit rather than on highways which accommodate suburbanites, explained Alan Tompkins, an active member of STOP.

STOP demands that the MUC set and enforce standards for air quality and publicize all its activities in the field of air pollution control. The MUC should also encourage public transportation by increasing the Métro and train systems.

Slogans like "Live dangerously: Breathe" and "You Can't Swim in the Water You Drink" adorn STOP's literature. Air pollution affects vision and mental protection.

aggravates respiratory diseases. Approximately 24 percent of Montrealers over 40 suffer from respiratory problems caused by smoking and air pollution, STOP statistics show.

Indoor air quality is equally important and equally difficult to control. STOP's Tobacco Smoke Committee, in conjunction with the Royal Victoria Hospital and Mt. Sinai Hospital, is pressing for non-smoking rules to be enforced in public buildings.

According to Dr. Raab, STOP receives many inquiries for information on insecticides, detergents and recycling solid waste such as newspapers and bottles. Raab claims a guaranteed market for re-usable waste and government intervention are needed to set up an effective community-wide recycling program.

In recent years, the public has paid less attention to ecological problems. According to Dr. Raab, "Environmentalists have been suggesting for years what the energy wizards have come up with... decreasing waste, using less heating fuel, and so on". Recently, STOP members presented recommendations for Quebec's future energy policy to the PQ National Assembly. STOP believes that all Quebecers, individually and collectively, should demand cleaner air, purer water, stricter anti-pollution laws and better environmental protection.

The following article has been reprinted from the Ontario newspaper which serves the University of Guelph.

by TERRY O'SULLIVAN

Canada is at a crucial stage in her development. The true north is at a point today where it cannot turn back and must tread carefully into the future. Decisions made will have a strong bearing on the options and lifestyles of future Canadians. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is one central focal point for the future of Canada.

The staging of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, in many ways, parallels the building of the CPR in the late 1850's. The characters, terrain, and technology are different of course, but, in the context of the present, the implications for the environment and the socio-political and economic fabric of Canada make the drama just as important as ever.

To update the illustration, the prairie with its waving grasses, furnishing the needs of its wildlife and its people has become the Arctic of shifting snows, and flowery splendour, which provides life to a hardy fauna and inhabitants. The Plains Indians have become the Dene of the North West Territories. And once again, it is the government that must settle with the natives to allow the private development to proceed. The government is again actively promoting Canada's credit rating, but this time it is taking place in the money markets of New York and London. The immigration policy is being altered to facilitate the use of immigrant labour to replace the Chinese coolies of the railway era. The decision-making bodies, the National Energy Board, and the Cabinet are well-stacked with the promoters and benefactors, like the less-sophisticated counterparts of the period of Confederation and the National Policy.

The CPR left in its wake a prairie scene not similar to the one it faced in the 1900's. There is presently a struggle to preserve the remaining parcels of uncultivated prairie land in the south of Saskatchewan from range-improvement programs. The native people of the areas are trying to get the Saskatchewan government to give to them the timber cutting rights, so as to allow them to contribute actively to the economy of the province on their own terms. Unfortunately, the government is bent on giving exclusive rights to foreign-owned conglomerates, and to maintain the natives in a temporary wage labour capacity. As a further warning, the prairie economy continues to find the CPR policies as a major retardant of independent development. Must history repeat itself?

PIPELINE PROPOSALS

The Mackenzie Valley is the route chosen by a consortia of companies, dominated by a group of major multinational oil and gas corporations, called Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited. The proposed line would piggy-back the gas lines from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska to the main United States' markets and there hook up with the existing lines to feed into eastern Canada. In light of the fact that the US Federal Power Commission has recently come out in favour of the Mackenzie Valley route as a means of transporting gas to American markets, the CAGPL favours a program of rapid development of the valley route, before an alternate route is chosen. The 'Foothills Proposal', filed by the Foothills Pipeline Ltd., (an offshoot of Alberta Gas Trunk), will carry only Canadian Gas from the Mackenzie Delta, and will link up with existing pipelines to Vancouver and Edmonton. Foothills is less anxious for a rapid development as it does not depend on the Prudhoe gas to make it economically feasible. It would therefore appreciate further confirmation of adequate reserves in the Delta. In the meantime, Foothills has joined with another consortium, Alcan Pipeline Ltd. Alcan has recently approached the National Energy Board with a proposal to carry Prudhoe gas parallel to the oil pipeline to Fairbanks, then down the Alaska-Canada Highway to the Yukon. Eventually this route would link up with existing British Columbia lines which feed into the U.S. The building of the Alcan Pipeline would make the existing Arctic Gas Proposal an impossible task, and it would pave the way for the eventual development of the Foothills Pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley, even though the Delta gas reserves have proven adequate.

The National Energy Board is also receiving submissions which concern the economic feasibility and desirability of the projects, in light of the present and future market conditions.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE VAST RESERVES?

In 1971, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Joe Greene, said that Canada had 932 years supply of natural gas and 390 years of oil left beneath Canadian soil. There are conflicting reports, but now government and industry are talking of shortages, in this century. There are no simple explanations for such a dramatic turnabout, but an examination can shed further light on the situation.

Amazingly enough, the Canadian government depends solely on the information given by the oil and gas companies for its estimates of reserves. The American government, for reason of security, encourages its multinationals to secure their resources in other countries via tax incentives, so that adequate reserves can be maintained under U.S. jurisdiction. The oil and gas companies then find it economically profitable to import energy supplies from Canada. This was fine with the governments of Alberta and Canada, which were assured of vast reserves of oil and gas by the corporations. When the energy crisis hit in 1973, the Canadian government imposed a two-price system to protect the Canadian economy from the world oil price of \$11 per barrel. The export price was allowed to rise to world levels, but the domestic price was held at \$4. Export quotas were imposed. The oil companies then released statistics which indicated that the reserves had sunk to crisis proportions. At the same time, the companies claimed that they needed the world price in order to finance 'the big, tough, expensive job' of exploration and development of new reserves. The governments concerned allowed the price to rise to \$6.50 within five months. By June 1975, the Finance Minister assured the oil companies that the domestic price would rise to world levels gradually. In the two year period which followed the energy crisis, Imperial Oil's profits, after taxes, rose from \$151 million, in 1972, to \$290 million in 1974. Oddly enough, these large increases in revenue and profit, \$74 million spent on exploration in 1975, is the same as Imperial Oil spent in 1972. In fact, the number of exploratory wells is presently down by almost 75%. Despite the fact that the companies are allowed to write off 100% of exploration costs, Imperial Oil continues to pour vast sums into the proven reserves of Syncrude, where government subsidies and guaranteed world prices were achieved in 1974. Exploration in the north will probably remain sparse until the domestic price reaches the higher world levels.

History and circumstance point to a need to suspect the reserve figures of the energy industry before a major project, such as the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is developed on their terms.

According to estimates of a Geological Survey of Canada report, the gas potential of the Milk River Area in Alberta and Saskatchewan alone is sufficient to meet Canadian needs well into the next century. This would give ample time to develop and implement technologies which emphasize the use of renewable energy sources and an overall policy of conservation. Demand is already declining and should serve to extend Canadian estimated reserves further into the future, since they were calculated on assumed projected growth rates of the past. A cut in exports would also extend supplies.

However, the pattern of energy development in Canada has not been based on domestic needs and overall policy, but rather upon the basis of a continental resource program and within the narrow confines of private profit motivation.

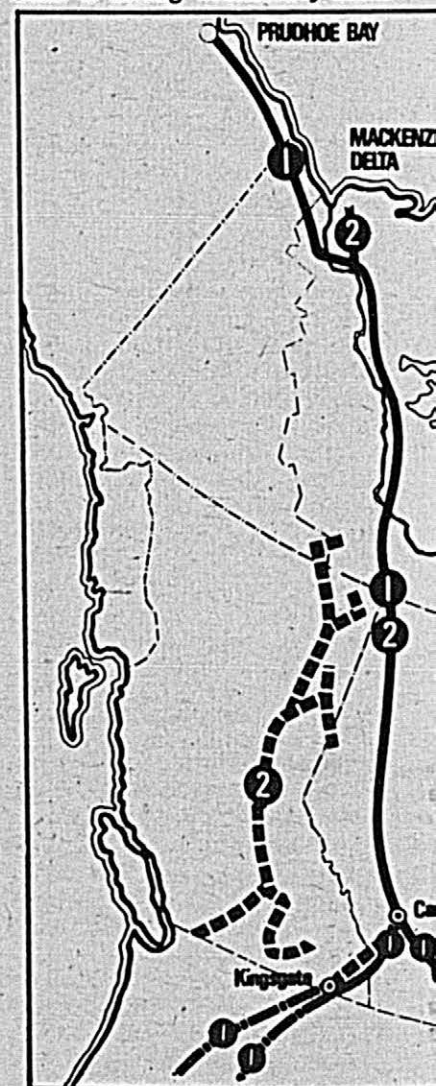
THE DENE NATION

Historically, the government's interest in the north and the northern people has been generally low key, save when the resources of that area have been sought for marketing purposes. Amidst an onrush of speculators and prospectors, a treaty between the people and the government was signed with the Dene natives during the Gold Rush of 1899. The treaty covered the area south of Great Slave Lake for exchange of services purposes. For the next twenty years, the government virtually ignored pleas to stem the tide of disease and social upheaval brought on by southern continental interest. Ottawa finally showed concern

Northern Mis

again only when oil was discovered in Fort Norman in 1920. Another treaty was signed which encompassed control of the area from Great Slave Lake to the northern Tree Line. The words of the treaty were never explained and signatures were frequently forged. The signing Dene leaders misunderstood the treaties to be concerned with peace and friendship. In the ensuing half century, the indifference and neglect of the treaty's terms by the North West Territories administration indicate that both treaties have been badly broken. Rather than lamenting solely upon the past, the native people are taking positive measures to protect and build their culture and economy in the face of the apparent onslaught of northern development. They do not want to suffer a fate similar to one their ancestors faced a century ago in the wake of the CPR.

Despite the government's funding and administrative attempts to divide the native people into categories of status, non-status, Metis and Inuit occurs in 1970, the Indian Brotherhood was formed to develop a Dene position, under the slogan, 'Land of Unity.' The word Dene, common to all the languages of the Mackenzie, means, 'all the people.' From 1970 to 1973, James Washee and George Erasmus, both members of the Brotherhood, built a strong community-based



organization to help with the Brotherhood's development. In 1973, they approached the Supreme Court of the North West Territories, with a caveat (a declaration of prior interest in land), which, if granted would prevent any land transactions without prior consent from the Dene. In a historic decision, Justice D. Morrow travelled up and down the controversial river valley, taking the court to the people, listening to them in their homes and in their own language. After six months of hearings, he ruled that the Dene were the owners of the land, under the concept of aboriginal title, that the controversial Treaties Eight and Eleven did not constitute an extinguishment of title, and that the caveat could, therefore, be legally filed. The Crown immediately appealed and had Morrow's decision reversed on a technicality. The counter appeal, to the Supreme Court of Canada, was also dismissed on a technicality.

However, the Brotherhood felt that court action alone could not define their rights. In Fort Good Hope, on July 1974, the Dene began to draw up a position

-development?

paper on land claims, as a basis for negotiations with the government of Canada. In July, 1975, years of research, consultation and consensus came together and the Dene Declaration came into being. Passed unanimously by 250 delegates of Metis, non-status and treaty Indians, it simply stated that the Dene were a unique race and culture, and they therefore declared themselves to be a nation within Canada, with a right to self-determination. The former Minister of Indian Affairs, Jud Buchanan viewed the declaration as a 'separatist document' and full of 'goobledygook.'

It was not created as a policy for separatism. It was formed to be a policy for a democratic movement and a call for an end to a colonial relationship between the government powers and the northern people. The Dene did not oppose development per se, but only demanded a right to influence and decide on the terms of the development, in consultation with private enterprise and the government of Canada. They wished to negotiate on these terms, however, only after the land claims had been settled. The Dene are apparently trying to avoid a high pressure settlement, similar to the one that was imposed upon the native people of the James Bay area by the Quebec government. In Quebec, the land was being destroyed while negotiation procedures

studies.

However, the government found itself in the embarrassing position of not being able to give environmental data to corporations that were interested in investing in the north. To alleviate this situation, the Task Force set up a sub-committee on ecological problems, to receive industry's submissions and studies on environmental aspects.

The Department of the Environment itself was excluded from jurisdiction in the north, and its mandate was handed over to the Northern Economic Branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (DINA).

But the government had underestimated the energy and support of public interest groups in Canada. During the winter of 1971-72, growing environmental opposition had mounted to such an extent that it reached Ottawa, and a full Committee on the Environment was appointed by the Task Force to alleviate public opposition. Groups such as the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and the Canadian Wildlife Federation were given advisory roles, but were excluded from access to confidential information. The public interest groups revealed that the environmental protection and research were entirely inadequate, despite government releases and industry's publications which claimed the contrary.

The pipeline is planned to be buried and the gas chilled to below freezing to protect the permafrost. In non-permafrost areas, such as under streams, the freezing pipes will cause the formation of frost bulbs which may rupture the pipeline and/or cause the damming of streams. In areas of varying soil conditions, differential freezing could cause ruptures as well.

These problems, as the industrial powers have admitted while under cross-examination at the Pipeline Hearings, have not yet been solved.

But to focus only upon the pipeline itself is to miss one of the main motivations behind the government's full support of the project. It is a means of opening up the north to full resource extraction, which entails an oil pipeline, highways, airports, and a further influx of settlement from the south, along with the construction phases of all of these projects. It is unlikely, with tight construction schedules and inflating costs, that activity would remain restricted to the winter months.

The delicate landscape of the north still bears the scars of seismic activity of the 1950's. A single path of a tracked vehicle can become a gaping unvegetated gully in a short number of years.

Over two years, oil reserves sufficient to meet domestic demands 'disappeared'.

FINANCING THE PIPELINE

The Arctic Gas proposal for the pipeline, without infrastructures and necessary processing, will cost close to \$10 billion. This amount of money will come mostly from foreign sources, which must be assured of the security and return of their investment. Arctic Gas has indicated that without completion guarantees and financial backing from the federal government, they will not be able to raise the necessary capital. The original estimate of the James Bay Hydro-Electric Scheme was \$200 million, but it has now reached at least \$15 billion. Bechtel Corporation, which was largely responsible for the increase in cost submission in the James Bay case, is also slated to be a major contractor in the Mackenzie Valley project. The government would have to pay the cost of over runs, to insure the completion of the project. According to some critics, this has the effect of socializing losses in order to maintain private profit.

INFLATION

A project that costs billions of dollars means a large influx of inflationary foreign capital. Some of the money will inevitably be raised on the private domestic money market, which will raise the interest rates. There will be, theoretically, less money available for small businesses, farmers and consumers, since banks prefer the secure long term loans to large projects with governmental guarantees.

Little public attention has been focused on the inflationary effects of large foreign-controlled projects, such as Syncrude and James Bay. A project, such as the Mackenzie Pipeline, would compound existing problems. The working class has borne the brunt of inflation, but the government is, in part, responding to a recommendation of the International Monetary Foundation that Canada bring its wage demands in line to improve the return on foreign capital. Under a program of reduction in government spending while maintaining expensive resource development, there has been predicted an extensive cutback in social services and increased taxation at the lower income bracket.

EMPLOYMENT

The Pipeline project is promoted as a source of jobs for northern people and a boon to the economy of the south. After completion, the Pipeline will employ only a few highly skilled workers and will need a large influx of southern and immigrant workers during the early construction phase. The native communities will be disrupted by the influx of southern workers and their traditional economy of hunting and fishing will be undermined. Welfare will, no doubt, be on the increase.

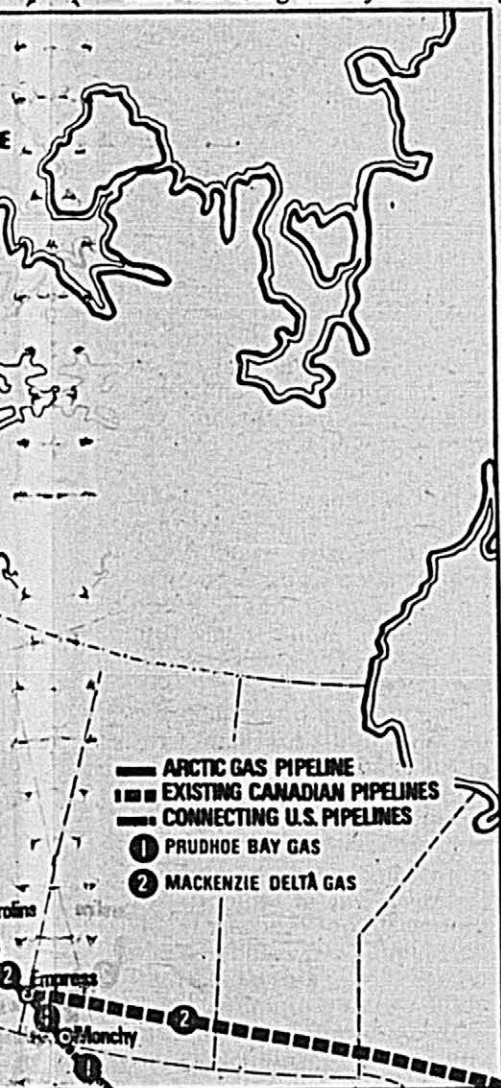
The shift of industrial monies into the capital intensive resource sector of the economy will further stimulate the de-industrialization process, as manufacturing continues to shift its centre into the United States. To right its balance of payments deficit, Canada will have to sell even more of its natural resources. This problem is all too familiar in third world countries. The threat of nationalization and militant labour unions scare of potential investors. Such considerations have led to the growth of right-wing military dictatorships throughout the world, particularly in Latin America. This should be uppermost in the minds of socially aware decision makers in Canada today.

CONCLUSION

It is all too obvious that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will have important consequences for both the people of the north and the south of Canada. Serious considerations should be given to alternative sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal.

This would eventually require a total restructuring of the goals of society to emphasize conservation and stewardship rather than profit and consumption.

The philosophy of the Dene and the lessons of the CPR should be remembered, and should give a strong basis on which to begin constructive changes.



were underway. The Dene viewpoint is unusual. They view the land as belonging to past and future generations as well as the present one. They consider themselves to be only holding the land in trust. This is a concept of stewardship which the Dene consider essential, and which the rest of Canada still has not thought of.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental concerns are more developed today than they were in the days of CPR construction. But, this has apparently been considered a problem rather than an asset by the government of Canada. Following the example set by a citizen's group in the U.S., which brought the procedures for the Alaskan pipeline to a temporary halt, the Task Force on Northern Oil Development assured the American concerns that a Canadian route would not meet with such opposition.

To assure this claim, the Task Force planned to proceed with Arctic development without prior environmental studies, because it feared public opposition as a result of the publicity given to such

Louisiana's food specialties aid local festivities

By Marie Poirier

Fairs and festivals in French Louisiana are expressions of the Acadian cultural identity, said Louisiana State University Sociology Professor Alvin Bertrand, speaking at McGill yesterday. Professor Bertrand was invited by the Departments of Geography and Education in their series of seminars on Louisiana.

Bertrand has concentrated his research in the southern part of Louisiana, Acadiana, because it has maintained a strong French character and regional identity. There are about 50 different fairs and festivals throughout the year. The goal of these celebrations is to "tell the world that the community exists". People take pride in their culture, Bertrand says and old conflicts are suspended, everybody enjoys themselves for the duration of the event.

Two kinds of fairs and festivals exist, the local events, limited to a town which celebrates a regional particularity and state-wide events like folk music festivals.

The local celebrations are often linked with the economic activity of the community, such

as fishing, agriculture and even fur trapping. Festivals also emphasize local food specialties such as shrimp and oysters, a habitual reflection of the economy.

Seafood festivals are very popular in fishing towns. The town of Galiano has its oyster festival with oyster-eating contests, parade of decorated fishing boats, pirogue races... Most of the festivals elsewhere in South Louisiana have these activities.

The food specialties are the principal subject of these celebrations, there are festivals for "sauce piquante" (spicy sauce and chicken) "cochon de lait" (roasting pig) sugar cane, "jambonlaye" (meat, rice and spices). Some of these dishes are believed to have African origins.

Events are celebrated everywhere in Louisiana — like the famous Mardi Gras, the day before Lent. The New Orleans event, the most famous of Mardi Gras, is elaborate and not accessible to all the population. Formal balls are organized by social clubs where only members are admitted. The people habitually attend the parade in the streets.

The rural Mardi Gras is simpler. People dress in costumes and ride horses. They tour the farms, asking for food. When enough food is gathered, there is the preparation of the "gumbo", a local dish made of meat and very spicy. Musicians play accordions imported first by Germans, but naturalized into a truly Cajun instrument.

Folk music festivals are popular and attract musicians and audience from everywhere. Plays, handicrafts, songs and music "stress the French cultural heritage."

After describing these events and showing slides, Professor Bertrand wondered about the future of these fairs and festivals. Will the younger generation keep the heritage? He doesn't worry about music and eating because it is part of the Cajun "joie de vivre" and young people will always be interested in these celebrations.

The future of the French language is more questionable. It takes a greater effort for a population to keep a language than to keep other traditions. "It is difficult to interest the young people in the French language," he said.

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are those of the staff of the McGill Daily, and are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society. The Daily is typeset at SST Typesetting and printed at Continental Offset, Ville St Laurent. The Daily attempts to publish all letters submitted which are not racist or sexist, but reasons of space require that submissions of over 350 words receive staff approval. Please type and double space all submissions.

Editorial offices located in the basement of the University Centre, 3480 McTavish. Telephone 392-8955. The Weekly is located in Union B21. Telephone 392-8907. Advertising Office Union B21. Telephone 392-8902.

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NUS...

continued from page 1

and an upcoming one at York University—are the result of "opponents of the organizations' policies who start the cry for a membership referendum" on campuses that are already members of the organizations. But according to O'Connor, "supporters (of student organizations) rarely object because they believe in the theory of students controlling their national and provincial organization. On large campuses, there is no effective vehicle except a referendum for the students' voice to be heard."

The proposal would end the system whereby delegates to student conferences are selected by the local student council, with each campus getting one vote at the conference. Instead, delegates would be chosen by students in a mass campus election, and would represent their campuses according to population, each delegate having a single vote at the conference.

Although one delegate per 1000 students would "ensure more even distribution of conference costs, and much greater awareness of external issues on the large campuses, ... the student governments of those large campuses would

certainly not accept the necessary price. A formula that added a delegate at the 1000, 2500, 5000, 7500, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000 stages would probably be more acceptable."

The advantage of this type of representation would be more students exposed to the workings and policy of their mass organizations, and the organization would gain support and understanding on the member campuses, making the call for continual membership referendums unnecessary, according to O'Connor.

The additional voting representation this plan would give large campuses would work against large campus domination at conferences, since "delegations would rarely vote in a bloc on all issues," states the paper.

And the goal of merging the national and provincial/regional students' organizations into one union—would be closer to realization if the elected conference delegates also represented their campuses in the same way at regional and provincial conferences, O'Connor argues. Currently these organizations are represented at the Central Committee level, with committee members chosen by the regional organization, where one exists.

letters

It's bound to beat the...
ou presque?

To the Daily:

R.E. Fleischman's letter (Feb. 22) in response to Marie's comments on anti-Semitism in Quebec contains several half-truths. His assertion that the Jews in Quebec—indeed anywhere else—have been more tolerant of the outsiders in both social and commercial spheres is only partly true. For instance, there is an implied prohibition against any mixing of sexes between the Jews and the gentiles both by the Jewish parents and the rabbis for fear of being assimilated or losing the "ethnic purity" of the Jews. It is therefore unfair to accuse

only the francophones or les Anglais.

Similarly, while it is true that Steinberg's, Warshaw's, or the Bronfmans are easily accessible to non-English or non-French immigrants looking for employment, the Jewish businesses have skillfully exploited the newcomers to their commercial advantage. I do not have the space to document proof of this through this letter. Even if one were to grant the Jewish business the credit for adopting fair employment practices in Canada or anywhere else, the fact remains that the only so called Jewish state has on its books some of the most offensive racist laws known to

man. Fleischman recalls the Dreyfus case to prove that the French are equally anti-Semitic. Agreed. It would be, however, a sacrilege to point an accusing finger at the "only democratic country of the Middle East" i.e. State of Israel—for the way it has been treating its non-Jewish and the non-European Jewish population. Unfortunately, as you aptly headed Fleischman's above-mentioned letter "racism is universal". While in the rest of the world it is recognized as a disease, in Israel it is sanctified as fulfilment of Biblical prophecies and backed by Jewish capital from around the world.

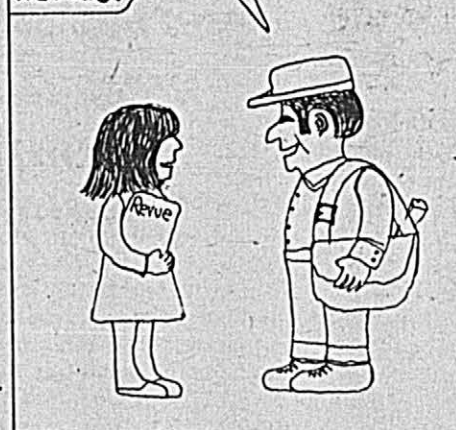
Mark Haines

la tribune
marie poirier

PLUSIEURS REVUES ARRIVENT AUJOURD'HUI: PLAISIRS DE L'ALPINISME, MÉCANIQUE ILLUSTRÉE, LES GRANDS MOMENTS DU BASEBALL, LA REVUE DU BRICOLAGE, LE KARATÉ...



TON FRÈRE EST ABONNÉ À PLUSIEURS REVUES.



CE N'EST PAS MON FRÈRE: C'EST MOI!



Marie Poirier

Cagers triumph 78-68 **DAILY SPORTS**

By Richard C. Jablonski

HALIFAX—The McGill Redmen basketball team scored ten unanswered points in the last three minutes of yesterday's opening round CIAU (Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union) playoff game to defeat the Voyageurs of Laurentian University by a 78-68 margin.

The score was close throughout the game, with each team seemingly taking control of the play only to relinquish it again. It was not until the sharp play of Gerry Ostroff, Gordie Brabant, and Joey Farroba provided McGill with a last minute spark, that Redmen coach Butch Staples could finally breathe a sigh of relief.

Uninspiring

The first half of play could best be described as uninspiring, as neither the Redmen nor the Voyageurs played up to their pre-tournament publicity. The score after no more than five minutes was only 5-4 for the Voyageurs. Then the play began to open up. Turnovers, personal fouls, and poor shooting were the order of the day. Shooting percentage statistics revealed that the Redmen shot a subpar 44% from the field during the first twenty minutes.

These statistics did not take into account McGill's free throw shooting, which was, at five for 13, miserable. Only the even worse shooting of Laurentian (35%) allowed the Redmen the luxury of a 38-34 half-time lead.

In spite of the poor quality of play exhibited in the first half, several situations developed during the initial stanza that were to have immense bearing on the game. With the period nearing its conclusion, Redmen centre Charlie Galbraith picked up his third personal foul. Galbraith finished the half very cautiously.

Of equal significance was the play of Redmen sixth man Gerry Ostroff. Ostroff's insertion into the McGill line-up served to solidify the Redmen's rebounding effort, particularly on the offensive boards. Ostroff's boardwork resulted in two tip-in baskets, and several follow-up hoops for his teammates. The big forward concluded the first half of play with eight points, an excellent contribution off the bench. In spite of some difficulties at the free throw line, Galbraith netted 14 of his 18 points in the first half. Gordie Brabant added ten first

half points to the Redmen cause.

Edge in freshness

Laurentian's first half featured balanced scoring with guard Varouj Gurunlian canning eight points and guard Mike Heale and forward Mark Bennett adding seven points apiece. Voyageur coach Richie Spears substituted liberally throughout the half, and seemed to establish an edge in player freshness over his Redmen counterpart, Staples. A large part of Laurentian's first half offence was of the fast break variety, with the youthful Voyageurs consistently outrunning Redmen defenders.

McGill's fortunes took a decided turn for the worse when Redmen centre Galbraith was able to play for only one minute and 42 seconds of the second half prior to picking up his fourth personal foul. McGill had managed to open up an eight-point lead at 42-34 on baskets by Galbraith and Rollie Brisset before the big centre was forced to the bench.

Surprisingly enough, the Voyageurs were never really able to fully take advantage of Galbraith's absence, at least partially due to the fact that their own centre, 6' 8" Reni Dolcetti, a second team All-Canadian, was also a victim of foul trouble. With Galbraith and Dolcetti both seated, the two teams exchanged baskets for some 13 minutes until the two centres simultaneously entered the game with 5:50 to be played. At that point, the Redmen seemed to be in command, leading 64-55 however, for the next two minutes and 48 seconds, only Galbraith and Brabant were able to score for the Redmen, during which time the Voyageurs dropped in 13 points. With three minutes remaining in regulation time, Laurentian's Heale sank a baseline jumper to tie the score at 68 bringing the partisan Voyageur crowd to its feet.

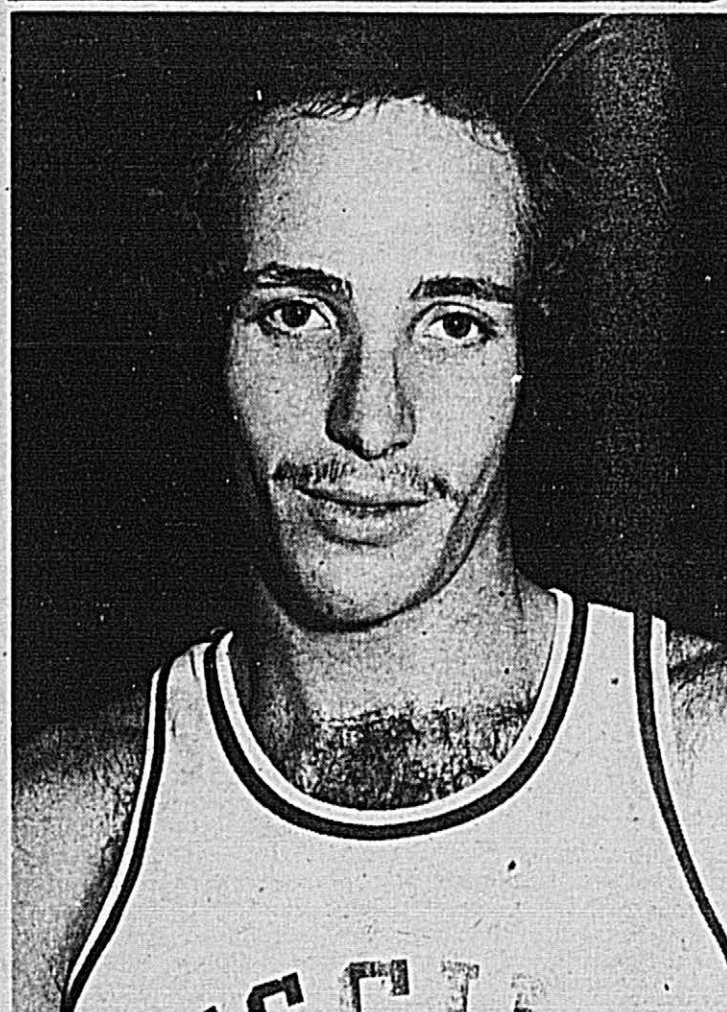
Tide turned

At that point, the tide inexplicably turned in McGill's favour. Ostroff topped off a 21 point performance with two easy baskets on fine feeds from Joey Farroba and Brabant. Farroba added four points of his own and Brabant two to close out the scoring and send Laurentian to the consolation round.

The second half shooting statistics most accurately tell the story of the game. McGill was 17 for 29 from the floor, and Laurentian only 12 for 31 in the decisive 20 minutes of play.

As Redmen guard Dave Kassie was to say in the victorious Redmen locker room: "They (Laurentian) were shooting 25-footers, and we were taking 10-footers. Of course we're going to hit more often."

The atmosphere in the post-game McGill locker room was a curious combination of elation and relief. "When it was 68-66 I was a little worried," confessed Brabant. The John Abbott



Gerry Ostroff: great playoff performer.

guard had just completed one of his finest games as a Redman, scoring 20 points and directing the McGill attack.

"Gordie's a real general, a floor leader," said co-captain Farroba of Brabant's performance. "And Ostroff, he just played a great game." Farroba's performance was nothing to laugh at either. He held Laurentian's high scoring forward Mark Bennett to a mere ten points while scoring ten himself. Time and again Laurentian's scoring drives were broken up by Farroba, who drew four offensive fouls from Voyageur players throughout the game.

The real story of the game however was Ostroff. Adding to his reputation as an excellent playoff performer, Ostroff scored a game-high 21 points and hauled down seven rebounds.

Canadian effort

"I guess this is the first team," said Redmen coach Staples "to rely so heavily on Canadian talent since the Bishop's teams of ten years ago. Gordie (Brabant), Gerry (Ostroff), Bill (Holt), Dave (Kassie),...all of them." Coach Staples was ecstatic after the game. He couldn't give his players enough credit for the victory.

It truly was Canadian Day for the Redmen as, in addition to the contributions of Brabant, Ostroff, and Holt, Dave Kassie and Jeff Sahimerdan gave valuable playing time to the McGill effort. Import guard Kevin "Mad Dog" O'Neill also played a fine game in his role as a relief pitcher for Rollie Brisset. Brisset found himself in foul

trouble throughout the second half allowing O'Neill an opportunity for some playing time.

The Laurentian attack was paced by Heale and Gurunlian with 18 and 14 points respectively. All-Canadian centre Dolcetti was held to a mere eight points by a combination of foul trouble and Galbraith's defence.

The Redmen continue their search for a basketball championship, the first ever for a Quebec-based team, tonight against the winner of the Lakehead-St. Mary's first round match. Based on their sloppy performance against Laurentian, the Redmen rate as only slight favourites in the semi-final match.

NOTES: The Acadia Axemen look like the team to beat, as they convincingly defeated UPEI 98-70. In the other quarter-final, Waterloo dropped Alberta by an 85-13 margin... Douglas Hall: I hope you won the championship...To my single admirer: I will be seeing you Saturday night.

Prospects bright for swimmers

By Sherwin Wong

McGill swimming coach Harry Zarins will surge ahead with his troops to the CIAU Nationals in Toronto this weekend. What Zarins predicts is a second or third place finish overall.

He could very well be right as this year's team looks far stronger than the team which finished tenth at the Nationals last year. In a nutshell, they have strength in every event.

Strong team

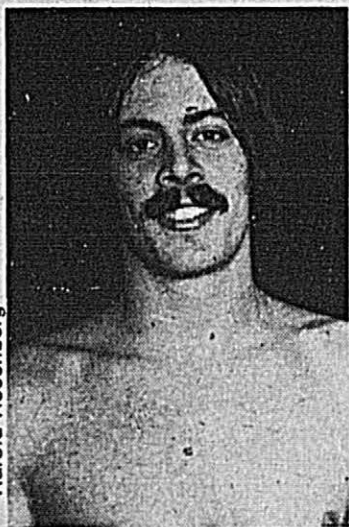
In the short-distance freestyle races, Zarins has two racers to depend on: Jim Ducharme and Chris Welch. Ducharme has already posted the fastest time in the 50 Free (22.1) set on Feb. 19 against Laval.

Zarins will use Dave Brumwell's versatility to fill the holes in the Redmen attack. The rookie coach could use Brumwell in any three of the following events: 200 Individual Medley, 400 Individual Medley, 200 Breast, 200 Back, and the 200 Free. In addition, he'll lend his multi-faceted swimming talents to the 400 and 800 Freestyle Relay races.

Other Redmen who will be going to the Nationals are: Lester Jackson, Bertrand Theriault, Peter Smith, Andy Thomas, and Art Coleman.

Records could fall

The Redmen have reached the point where they could rewrite the record book. Either Welch or Ducharme could do away with the 50 Free time of 0:21.8 set by Bob Kasting. Zarins is also confident that Jackson will be



Dave Brumwell

able to put his name in the record book by registering a new time in the 200 Butterfly. As for Brumwell, the Calgary native could set new records in the 200 and 400 IM. He currently holds the team record for both events.

The 800 Free Relay team of Jackson, Smith, Brumwell and Welch pose as threats to their counterparts — University of Toronto Blues. Already, the McGill foursome cut the team record by ten seconds — from 7:41.1 to 7:31.5.

In diving, Bob Hutchins and Gord French will be the McGill representatives. Both have competed in the Nationals for the last two years. With their stellar showing this year combined with the experience that they've acquired at the Nationals, McGill could finish very high in the standings.

Martlets take Cup

The McGill Martlets hockey team last night captured the Collegiate Cup with a 4-2 victory over the Concordia Stingers in the second of a two-game total point series. McGill won the first match played Tuesday night at the Winter Arena by a 7-2 margin. Full game report will appear in Monday's issue.

today

The McGill Journal of Political Economy:

The first issue of the Journal can be acquired by students, free of charge, from the secretary in the Economics office, Room L 434.

Annual Anthropology Party: 8 pm in the Union Cafeteria — Sangria, cheese and music free admission for tired anthro students and friends.

McGill Armenian Club:

Lunch time get-together between 12—2 pm at Union 108. Please bring your lunch. You can sign up for bowling during this get-together or by calling Nayiri at 684-8294.

McGill Curling Club:

Big closing gala on Saturday at Royal Montreal for all our members. Teams will be selected at random to compete for the coveted McGill Intramural Trophy, and tickets to next week's Brier at the Velodrome. Festivities will end with the election of next year's executive. The fun begins at 2:30. See you there.

Arab Student Society:

Film (English), **Crossroads of Civilization**; 2 films depicting the rise and fall of the Arab Empire. Room 304 McConnell Engineering Bldg. at 12:30 pm. Bring your lunch. Admission free.

Attention graduating students: Only 11 days left to take your graduation photos. Your pictures must be taken by March 15th at Van Dyck & Meyers Studios, 1121 Ste. Catherine St. W., just west of Peel. Yearbooks may be purchased at the photographer or at the Union Box Office.

English folk music at its best: Not only are they insane, but the Friends of Fiddler's Green are some of the best musicians around. Tonight and tomorrow, 9 pm at Douglas Hall. Tickets \$2.50 in advance, \$3.00 at the door. Presented by ASUS.

Gong Show:

Enjoy the talent (or the lack thereof) of fellow McGillians Sunday evening at 8:30 pm. Admission: 50 cents. Hillel, 3460 Stanley St. Info: 845-9171.

Hillel Purim Disco:

DATE: March 5th, TIME: 8:30 pm, PLACE: 3460 Stanley St. ADMISSION: \$1.50 Disc Jockey, returning PRISM SOUND & LITE, refreshments. "Be Happy — It's Adar".

South-Asia Student Assoc:

Presents Indian movie "Aaina" with Rajesh Khanna. Tonight at 8 pm in McConnell Engineering.

Chinese Engineering Undergraduate Society:

Presents Spring Disco. 8 pm Common Room, McConnell Engineering Building. Liquors served. Member \$1.00. Non-member \$1.50.

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